

The McGill Daily

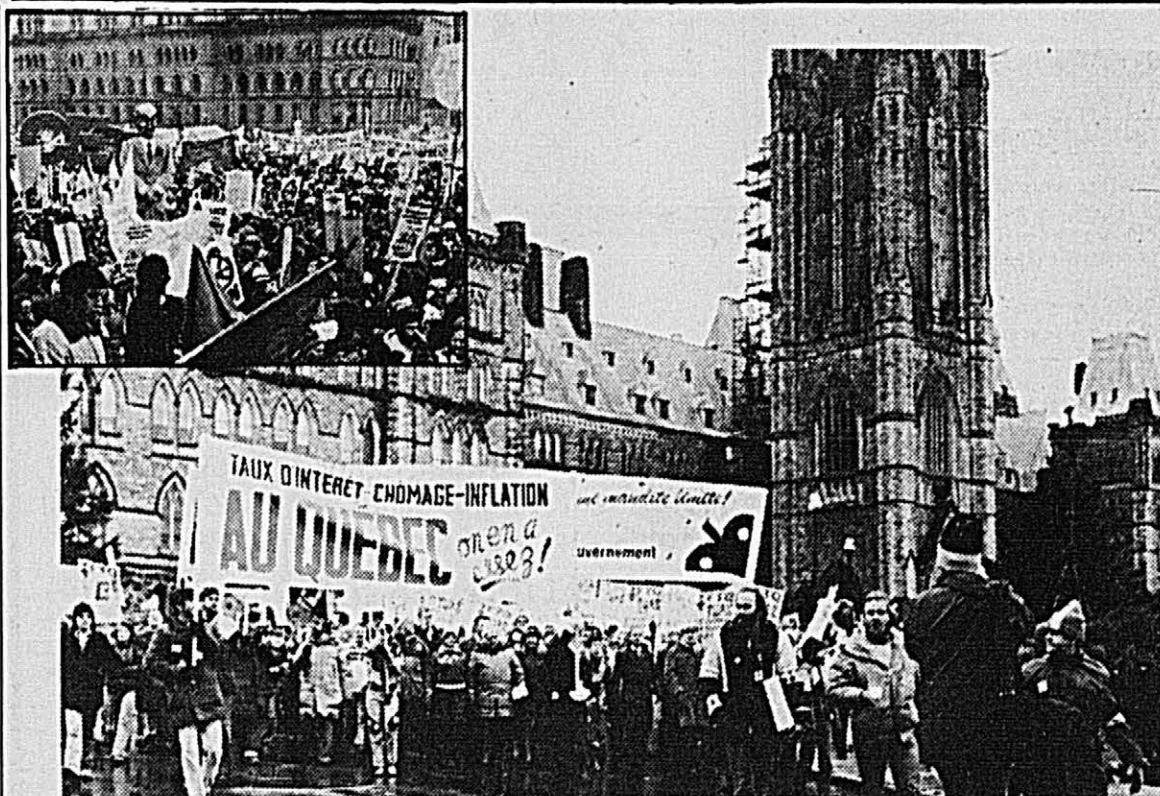
Canada's Only Students' Daily

Second class mail registration pending

Vol. 71, No. 43

Wednesday, November 25 1981

Montreal



They'll be talking about this for years to come. The largest crowd ever to assemble on Parliament Hill, with Quebecers in the vanguard, protesting high interest rates, inflation, unemployment and government disinterest in the living conditions of the working class.

Saturday:

Demo draws 100,000 to capital

by Brian Topp and Peter Findlay

They started trickling into Ottawa in mid-morning.

By noon there were perhaps 2,000 people in front of Parliament, watching as Dennis McDermott, Louis Laberge and a dozen other labor leaders took their places on the platform. Four union fight songs played repeatedly.

Events began with the arrival of the Quebec delegation. They had assembled at a park across the river in Hull, and now almost 50,000 appeared formed up in a well-ordered column, fifteen people wide.

Behind Quebec came ten of thousands of trades union members from English Canada, mainly Ontario.

They were all there, farmers from Saskatchewan, autoworkers from Windsor, aluminum workers from the Saguenay, on a cold Saturday this past weekend to tell the federal government that its economic policies, and more specifically high interest rates, were costing them their jobs and their homes.

"This shows that mister Trudeau and mister MacEachen and the rest of those turkeys had better start paying attention," McDermott told the demonstrators.

"We are united by a common cause. Those interest rates are robbing us of our livelihood and of our homes. The only beneficiary of the current interest rates are the banks themselves."

A number of speakers took the microphone to denounce the monetarist policies of the central government.

"We are suffering from a Big Mac attack," said Herbert Field, for the Coalition for Reasonable Interest Rates.

"Some people call (the recent federal budget) a Robin Hood budget, and they're right. MacEachen is the hood!"

Wayne Easter of the national Farmers' Union said, "it doesn't

matter whether you're a farmer in the West, Ontario, Quebec or the Atlantic, wherever you farm in Canada, the current high interest rates are destroying the agricultural industry.

"When a farmer loses his farm, he doesn't only lose his livelihood," Easter said. "He loses the heritage left to him by his father and his grandfather."

Speaking on behalf of the National Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Mary Ann Nixon said, "when interest rates go up, women suffer disproportionately."

"It's devastating to think that women can't find work to support their families because of government economic policies."

Saturday's demonstration marked the largest protest gathering in Canadian history, larger even than the famous Winnipeg general strike of 1919.

Commenting on the turnout for the protest, McDermott, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, said "we are here to participate in a unique and historical event."

"It is unique in that it has brought together an incredible diversity of people and Trudeau and those other turkeys had better start to take notice."

Leading the Quebec delegation, Federation des Travailleurs Quebecois (FTQ) president Louis Laberge reaffirmed organized labour's commitment to fighting Ottawa's economic policies.

"We are going to go as far as we have to, to get them to bend down to where we want them," said Laberge.

"This is only the beginning of the fight in Quebec. We're going to do everything we can to fight this damn government, including possibly a one day work stoppage, if necessary."

Accompanying the FTQ from Quebec were the Confederation des Syndicats National, the Centrale

des Enseignants du Quebec, and various student organization.

Student delegations were on hand from the Université Laval, the Université du Québec à Montréal and a half-dozen Montreal-area CEGEPs. A handful of students from McGill and Concordia were also among the demonstration crowd.

RAEU loses member

by Moira Ambrose

The Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) pulled out of the Regroupement des Associations Etudiants Universitaires (RAEU) last Wednesday at a meeting of university inter-departmental representatives.

Chantal Fortier, a UQAM student and member of the coordinating committee of RAEU, said that representatives from nine of fifteen departments voted in favor of withdrawing from the organization.

Fortier was critical of the decision to withdraw from RAEU, but said that the decision was based on the organization's financial condition and the services it gave the university.

"The reps picked up on every little fault of RAEU and blew it out of proportion. They made extreme accusations at RAEU," Fortier said.

Fortier said that UQAM also decided to try and convince other universities to disaffiliate themselves from RAEU and that one major target will be the Université du Québec à Trois Rivières.

Fortier added that the decision to withdraw from RAEU was made by a minority of the students at the university because the management and business students, which constitute one third of the student population, are not represented in

McGill shows strength in cutbacks march

by Peter Findlay

One thousand Montreal students turned out for the largest McGill demonstration in recent history to protest the severe budget cuts Quebec universities will be facing in the next few years.

Nearly 700 McGill protestors were joined by students from Concordia, Université de Montréal, and Université de Québec à Montréal, as well as various CEGEPs from the Montreal area in what organizer Keith Hennessy described as "a momentous start to the fight against cutbacks."

"The quality of our education will decline every year that funding is cut and that comes on top of the present situation in which classes are already too large and the selection of courses continues to get narrower," Hennessy said.

Beginning at McGill's Roddick gates, the demonstration wound its way downtown to the offices of Premier René Lévesque on Dorchester Street where speeches were made by representatives from McGill and Concordia.

Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) co-president, Glen Murray, criticized the provincial government for its spending policies.

"This government says it has no money for education and yet the same government has \$120 million

for each mile of the Ville-Marie highway," he said.

Speaking on the importance of maintaining adequate funding for universities in Quebec, Hennessy said, "reasonable government funding buys a universally accessible education and this is what we want."

During the speeches, the crowd broke into a chant to occupy the premier's office, but any attempts to do so were quickly stifled by the demonstration's organizers. The police threatened to block any future efforts to get demonstration permits if the crowd did not disperse.

Responding to the cries for an occupation, Hennessy said, "we are only 1,000 people today, but when we come back as 100,000 we will not have to follow the rules of the very people that are cutting back on the equality of our education."

Immediately prior to the demonstration, a mock funeral attended by 150 students was held in front of the Arts building in commemoration of the professors, courses and services lost this year due to government cutbacks.

According to Hennessy, plans for further protest against government policies are being formulated for next semester, but with increased participation from Quebec's other universities.

Commenting on the need for carrying on the campaign to fight against government cutbacks, Hennessy said education was the only way Quebec could continue to develop as a nation.

"Education is necessary in building a strong nation, but stadium roofs, as mayor Drapeau would have us believe, are not."

The demonstration was organized in opposition to the provincial government's plans to increase its subsidy to McGill by only 3 per cent this year, while inflation continues to run at the rate of 13 per cent.

Government projections for funding over the next three years project a budget cut totalling 20 per cent with little sign of relief imminent.

Faced with rising enrollment and a projected deficit of over \$4 million this year, McGill could experience increased tuition, the closing of one of the university's five residences, or the phasing out of smaller programs, according to Hennessy.

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Student
Activism
Issue**

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OPEN MEETING OF STUDENTS' SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1981
Room 310, 12:30 to 2:00 p.m.

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED:

- Cutbacks in Education
- Establishment of
Students' Society Priorities
- Relationship Between
Students and Student Services



Bankrupt DU rages at Students' Society

by Wendy Jones

In the aftermath of Tuesday's Council meeting, there are mixed feelings among members of the Debating Union (DU) concerning their loss of the Students' Society's speakers program.

Arts representative and former DU member Colin McGregor believes "it's a disgrace what they did to the DU." McGregor noted that the DU had run a speakers program very successfully for 125 years. McGreor believes the decision was more of a power play by Council than anything else.

"Students' Society is centralizing their power by putting more under the Students' Society auspices," he said. "They don't care who does a better job, they simply want to control it."

McGregor hasn't given up hope yet. He said there was "tacit approval on council to split the budget between the two groups regardless of the original all-or-nothing aspect of the vote."

"They'll both have speakers programs," he said. Students' Society President Liz Norman seemed to favor some type of split. At the Council meeting she remarked, "Some kind of compromise can be worked out, but the bulk of the money should be centralized under one group."

VP-University Affairs Liz Ulin also believes a compromise is still possible. She mentioned the idea of two-thirds/one-thirds split as a being popular among some councillors.

"Eventually they'll get a portion

of the budget, if they want it," Ulin said.

DU member Elizabeth Jarvis said the DU has not decided if it wants any part of the budget now.

"The DU is not sure if that's the best thing (to split the budget) even if we could get a token budget," Jarvis said. "We still believe that the best way to go would be to put the speakers program under one group's responsibility. Even if it's not us, we still feel that way." Jarvis maintained that nothing had been decided as yet.

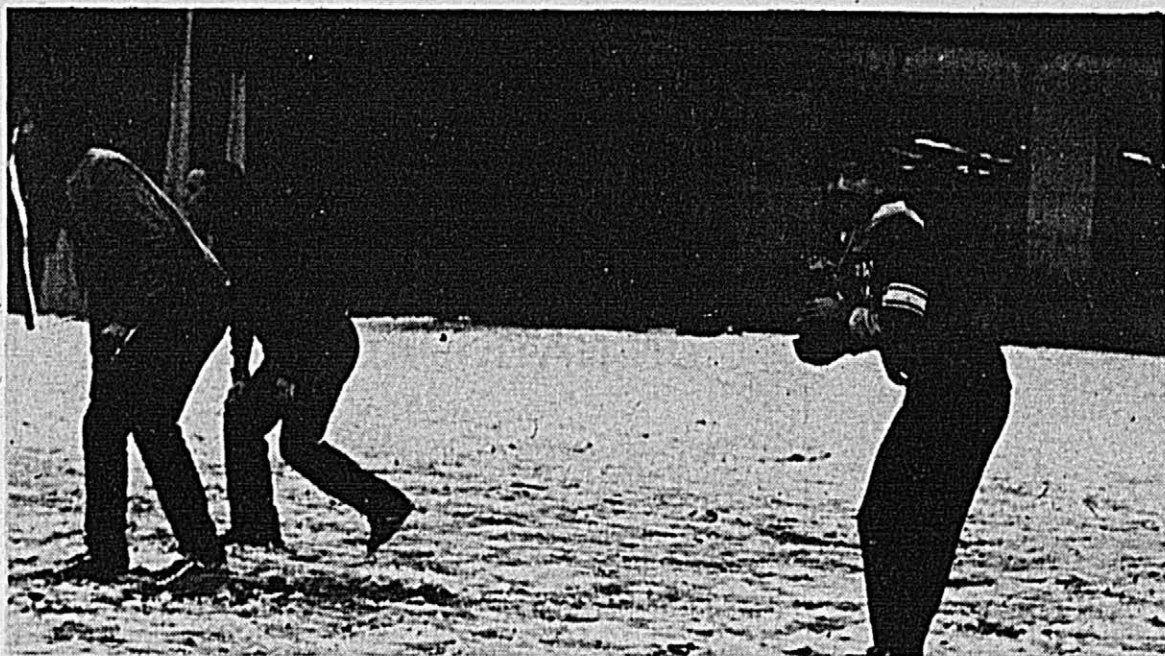
"They may make us an offer and then we'll decide," she said.

Jarvis raised a point that was brought out during the somewhat bitter Council debate on the subject of how each group should function.

"They (the Program Board) said the Program Board is for programming and the DU is for debating, so why are they sponsoring a debate?" she queried. The Program Board is, in fact, sponsoring a debate on nuclear power next week. Jarvis echoed the feelings of other DU members when she said, "I got the feeling Council wasn't voting against the DU, but in favor of Students' Society control through the Program Board."

Jarvis further noted that if the Council decision remains as an all-or-nothing proposal favoring the Program Board, the DU will be required to change its constitution.

"The DU will have to rewrite the constitution to say that we won't handle speakers anymore," she said.



Paste-up boy Pierre Goad, Senior news editor Brian Topp and Editor-in-chief Brahm Pascal passed the time productively during the recent interruption of the Daily's production schedule. Pascal is shown here preparing to hurl the pig bladder during the historic showdown against the Concordia Linksters, who scored not a single point.

Éguides: USSR not socialist state

by Richard Flint

Exiled Soviet dissident and former communist party member Dr. Piotr Eguidès spoke Wednesday at McGill. Eguidès was on the editorial board of the underground journal *Polski (Quest)* and has been exiled in the West since 1978.

"We started to publish *Quest*, typewritten, with our names on one of the pages. We knew that we were looking for trouble. I was stating that I was a socialist, but that we didn't have any socialism in the Soviet Union," explained Eguidès.

The anticipated harassment and arrests followed, culminating in Eguidès' own expulsion.

"Some people say the Soviet Union is a socialist system, others that it is state capitalist. Neither of these definitions is correct," said Eguidès.

"There is state feudalism on one side, state slavery on the other and in foreign trade the Soviet Union behaves like a state capitalist system."

"Women are more exploited in the Soviet Union."

"Our peasants have no freedom of movement. They could be considered as serfs, not to an individual but to the state," said Eguidès.

"State slavery exists too. Many of our population have experienced the camps, all have worked without being paid. Even now the small remuneration is nothing, they could still be called slaves. Our army also works without being paid. It is an army of slaves. Many people are also forced to do voluntary work on Saturdays and Sundays. If they do not volunteer they are fired," said Eguidès.

Eguidès stated that the goals and aims of the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917 had not been realized.

"The three main slogans of the revolution were land to the peasants, factories to the workers and power to the soviets (popular councils)."

"The land was taken away from the peasants after a few years, the factories do not belong to the workers, and the soviets were created but in reality they have to listen to the politburo at the top."

"The Soviet Union is not

socialist. Nothing belongs to the working class. On the surface, the official ideology is communism, Marxism and Leninism, but underneath we can see chavism, imperialism and the ideology of the third Rome," said Eguidès.

Eguidès sees these conditions as the primary reasons for the emergence of the dissident movement in the Soviet Union.

Eguidès claimed that the ideas of the Russian dissidents have found their expression in the emergence of the Solidarity trades union in Poland. But such a movement has not emerged in the Soviet Union.

"Are the Russians more cowardly than other nations? No! It is simply that we have a totally totalitarian system. In Poland there was a minimal amount of liberalism which allowed people to do more. In the Soviet Union people have no chance to organize," said Eguidès.

In discussing future trends in the movement Eguidès emphasized that the Polish example was a good one, and that Russia needs action "from below and above" to change its structure.

Despite this picture of Soviet Society Eguidès still managed to describe himself as a "optimist". He believes there is hope, and he thinks that the Russian people are capable of seeing through their leadership's statements.

"They (the Soviet government) say that Solidarity is anti-socialist, they slander the movement. But our population knows how to read the press, they read it upside down."

Editor harassed into retirement

MONTREAL (CUP) — An ongoing conflict between the students council at the Snowdon campus of Vanier College and the student newspaper, the Snowdon Press, has resulted in the resignation of the paper's editor, Milva D'Aronco.

D'Aronco and the council had been feuding during the past two months, a situation she felt was impeding the paper.

In an interview, D'Aronco cited additional problems of physical harassment, sexist remarks, and council pressure as contributing to her resignation.

According to D'Aronco, the students council pressured her by withholding council acceptance of the Snowdon Press' budget.

"They hate my guts," she gave as explanation for council's refusal. "The budget was refused because the Snowdon Press was raising too much shit."

Not everyone agrees with D'Aronco. Tracy Cochrane, president of the students' association, feels that D'Aronco was largely responsible for any increased pressure she may have felt from council.

"Any allies she had at one time she alienated them," Cochrane said.

"She wants to tear apart students council," Carl Buchbinder, treasurer, added.

Relations between D'Aronco and Cochrane reached a low point a month ago when, in a published story, D'Aronco accused Cochrane of attempting to punch her when

she was in his office. Cochrane vehemently denies he tried to hit her.

D'Aronco also said she had been sexually harassed by strangers as a result of the situation.

The Snowdon Press budget has not been passed because it required clarification, according to Cochrane. The constitution of the newspaper was also not yet ratified, because council believed it to conflict with council by-laws.

Cochrane wants to establish quality control over the literary content of the paper.

"The student body has professed ardently the quality of the Snowdon

Press was pretty poor," Cochrane said.

To rectify this, Cochrane wanted the newspaper to be edited by a council member, a Snowdon Press staffer and a member of the English faculty.

The staff of the Snowdon Press, led by newly-elected editor Louise Young, has rejected this proposal, preferring to deal with the question through the staff. They felt that council should grant the paper's funding, free of council restrictions.

After her election, Young expressed confidence that she could work more co-operatively with Cochrane.

Cutbacks may limit engineering enrollment

by Albert Nerenberg

The McGill Civil Engineering Department may limit future enrollment because budget cuts have put it in a "precarious position", according to department chairperson, Professor Philip Harris.

Harris released statistics in a Senate meeting two weeks ago to back up his claim that budget cuts proposed by the Administration's Budget Task Force are creating "an impossible situation" in his department.

Asked about the department's plans to deal with the cuts, Harris said, "We're looking at the possibilities of limiting enrollment".

Harris said that enrollment limits for the department would be a "bad thing" in light of the increasing demand for engineers in Canada.

"What we may have to do is cut down on auxiliary professors, who carry 25 per cent of the department load, which means larger classes and less technical electives for undergraduate students," he said. "If we had three years of the full proposed cuts at 7.5 per cent, we would lose almost all of our auxiliary professors."

Harris told Senate that 63 per cent of his budget is allocated for salaries of staff members with tenure or employment security and therefore cannot be cut. Four per

cent of the budget is for non-salary items such as laboratory upkeep, long distance phone calls and equipment servicing, which Harris said was "already cut down to a bare minimum."

The remaining 33 per cent, paid to staff members without tenure or employment security, graduate student demonstrators and auxiliary professors, must take the full 1982-1983 7.5 per cent across-the-board budget cut. The cut translates into a 22.7 per cent reduction of that part of the budget.

Harris said that according to 1979-80 statistics his department is funded at about 53 per cent of the other Engineering Departments in other Quebec Universities on the

basis of the average budget per full-time equivalent student.

"The popular conception is that McGill is loaded with money, this is simply not true," he said.

Harris said that he was currently having problems acquiring staff, and that future cuts can only worsen the situation. "It's harder to keep staff, we're competing with industry, our professors are engineers," he said. "I would say though, that if these cuts really materialize as the cuts suggested by the Quebec government, the professional departments will not have a problem getting rid of tenure staff, they will simply leave."

Dr. Ezra Franken O.D.

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STUDENT ACTIVISM ISSUE

"Angst" infects German youth

by Martin Siberok

Angst is a German word meaning fear, anxiety and anguish. A society that lacks moral and 'spiritual' values, that has made labor a lifeless commodity and that has placed a dazzling technology and concrete progress before the welfare of the human spirit creates feelings of *Angst*, of separateness and emptiness. *Angst* is a feeling that many young Germans are experiencing today.

The complacent attitude of the 70's is being replaced by a concern for the political, economic and social direction of the country. The withdrawal into the private sphere during the 70's seems to have ended, as a determined and less idealistic generation emerges to express its views and, as recent street demonstrations in German cities have shown, to fight for them.

Not since the late 60's has the German youth taken to the streets and voiced its opinions in such numbers. But there is a fundamental difference between the two groups: the strong feeling of optimism characterized by utopian ideas has been replaced by a growing sense of pessimism and cynicism.

A growing number of the youth is turning away from the established political parties, going as far as to express a complete disregard for the political system. The youth distrusts the parties since they operate in a realm far removed from the concerns of the youth. Established politics represent technocratic management — with "Top Manager" Helmut Schmidt at the helm trying to steer the country on its affluent course. According to the youth the "establishment" offers no solution and lacks all direction. The youth's disillusionment with the system has led to a trend of *Aussteigen* (dropping out), a term first used in the early 70's to characterize the action of going underground by the terrorists. Now it loosely pertains to the growing number of young people who are setting up an alternative lifestyle and structure in Germany.

During the 60's the university occupied an important position in society; it was a forum for ideas and a vanguard for social change. This role reached its height during the student protests of 1967/68. However, this position was lost during the 70's as the universities died politically.

During the early 70's a conscious effort was made by the German government to depoliticize the universities so that a situation similar to that of '67 could not occur again. With the 1969 election of Willy Brandt and the Social Democratic/Free Democratic coalition, the '68 generation was to a large degree integrated as a result of a *Marsch durch die Institutionen* (march through the institutions). But it was the Brandt government, in which they had placed so much hope, that adopted the *Radikalerlass* (radical degree) "to exclude from public service (including teachers) all those who sought to radically change the West German Federal Republic from within." To this day "loyalty checks" on the government workers are a standard practice.

Another reason for depoliticizing the universities was the threat of urban terrorism, in particular the Baader-Meinhof group. Many of the members of the Baader-Meinhof group were ex-students who went underground to continue the struggle started with the student protests.

Throughout the 70's universities were continuously accused of being breeding grounds for terrorists, a term so misused that it came to mean anybody who possessed dissenting views from the state. In 1977, a conservative Berlin politician claimed that one in every five students was a sympathizer of the terrorists, i.e. about 180,000 students.

In view of these attitudes only a handful of dedicated ideologists at the universities publicly voiced their political opinions, while

the majority remained silent and withdrew into their private lives; in light of the *Radikalerlass* ending up on a computer file as a person with "unsound" political views could place your whole future in jeopardy. The attempt to centralize all file information during the latter years of the 70's meant it would not take long to find out if a person were "sound" or "unsound". A file is kept on everybody living in West Germany (e.g. it is law that a person always registers his/her current address with the police).

In an attempt to combat the terrorists the government passed new laws to maintain and ensure the well being of the *Rechtsstaat* (constitutional state). Under such circumstances it is easy to understand why many students (and much of the population) withdrew into silence, the majority living in complete apathy as their basic human rights were being indirectly violated by tough anti-terrorist laws. Certain prominent intellectuals, writers and academics (including Nobel Prize

Laureate Heinrich Böll) spoke out, but they were few in number.

A "witchhunt" was underway in the country — one just has to recall Volker Schlöndorff's film *The Lost Honour of Katharina Blum*, the portrayal of an innocent woman suspected of being a terrorist. In defending the constitution, the German government became its own enemy as it tries to maintain all the freedoms guaranteed within the document.

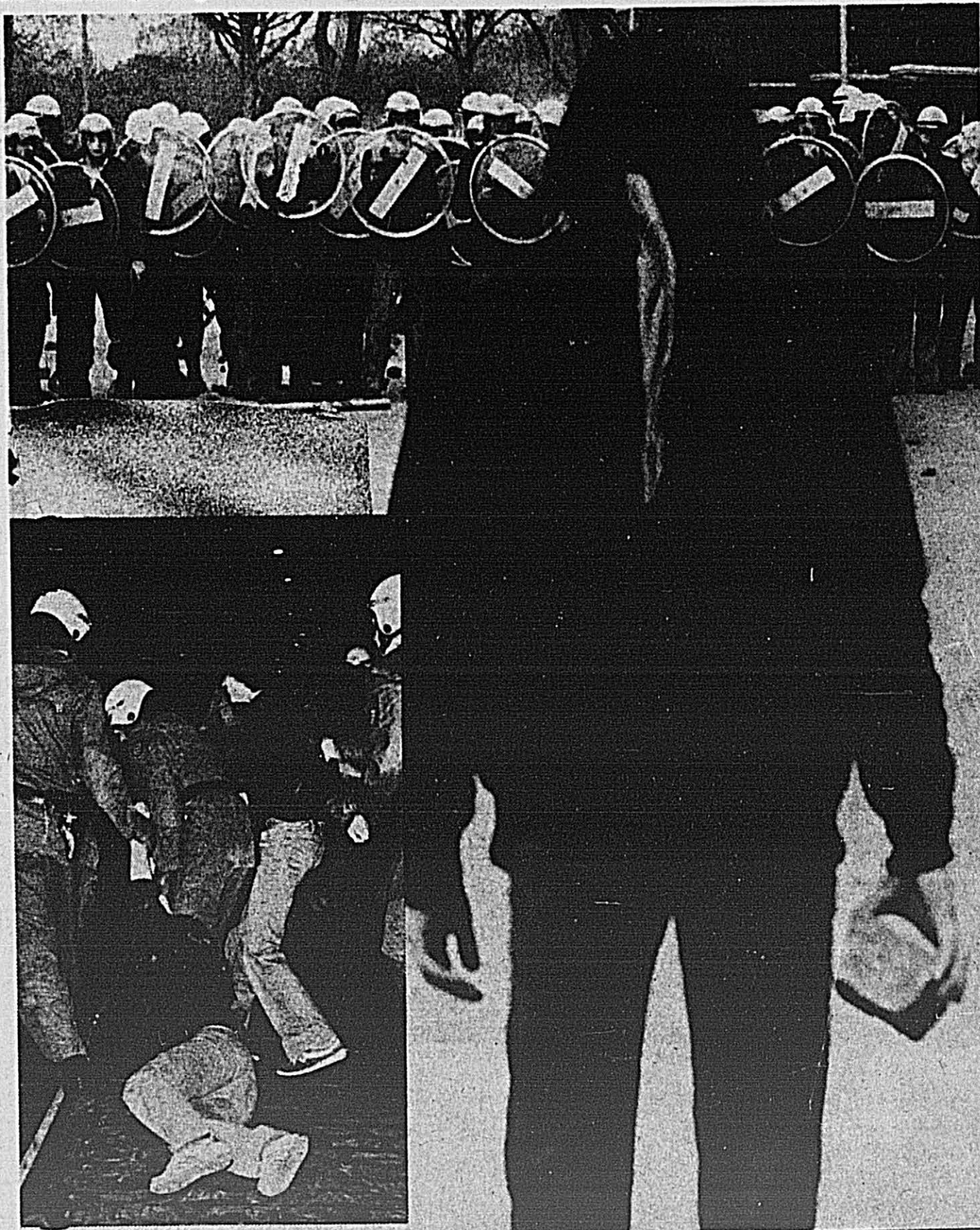
Presently, there is no student movement to speak of in West Germany. Student activism, however, does exist, although when compared to the heyday of student protest it is very minimal. There is no sense of utopia and there is no political mentor, such as Herbert Marcuse. The active students have left the confinement of the universities and have become involved with wide-based social movements: the *Grünen* (greens — an ecological group), the anti-nuclear forces, the peace movement and the house-squatters.

In the last year, *Basisgruppen* (base

groups) have made their beginnings in the *Spontibewegung* (spontaneous movement), possess no political ideology and no party politics. They want to return to "basics", an area long disregarded by the established parties and the ideological fringe groups.

The *Basisgruppen* are anarchistic in nature working as collectives and staying clear of party hierarchies. They approach problems on a personal level in order to find solutions that will benefit all at the grass roots. At the moment the *Basisgruppen* are in an experimental stage willing to try anything without a thought to criticism. Their reply: "At least we are trying."

The *Angst* of the German youth cannot be easily dismissed — it has to be dealt with constructively. If confronted, a group overcome with *Angst* will react and defend itself, as recent developments in Germany have shown. The German youth feels an increasing sense of claustrophobia which they seek to counter by the only means they have left: action. "There is more reality in an hour of action, then in years of talking."



Classified

Continued from page 2

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Lost, Nov. 14. One pair of glasses, brown metal frame. Were forgotten in a gymnasium's locker. If found please contact Michel, 731-8790. Would greatly appreciate it.

Lost-burgundy wallet. Nov. 16-Nov. 17 in McLennan Library or FDA Auditorium. Please return especially I.D. cards to J. Wolfe by post or call 484-4807 or 487-5201

Lost: Last week on campus. 1 navy blue wool scarf. 1 pair beige wool mitts w/leather insides. Phone: Danielle 392-8335 day on campus.

Stainless steel watch found in Redpath Library bathroom. Claim in Rm B17 in Union Bldg. Must identify.

To the person who accidentally picked up my navy blue pea coat Friday night at Gertrude's - I have your coat and scarf. Please call 931-7381

Lost on Saturday Nov. 21 High school graduate Ring with the initials V.D.C. on

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STUDENT ACTIVISM ISSUE

Students carry on liberation struggle

by Peter Findlay

The role of students in the Black South African liberation movement gained dramatic recognition during the 1976 Soweto uprising. Since then the role of students in South Africa has become more and more visible, bringing it to the point where they are now playing an increasingly prominent role in both the major liberation movements — the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress.

Last month two representatives of the Pan Africanist Congress — Joe Mkwazi and Hamilton Keke — spoke to the *Daily* on the importance of students to the liberation struggle both inside and outside of South Africa.

Daily: What can students outside of South Africa do to aid the struggle of the Black liberation movement?

Mkwazi: Students have always played a very important part in all revolutions in their own way.

What we hope for from students, particularly students in Western countries like Canada and the United States, is that they use their influence politically since they are the leaders of tomorrow and they will have to deal with our children as an independent people.

Students should also try to raise people's consciences by helping them to find out what the situation in South Africa really is in order not to be misled by the media.

My experience is that the media in the States and Canada is nothing but pop music and advertisements. Students should fight for the media to be at least a little more international.

When students have had a chance to study the situation, like here at McGill, they realize that they can help too.

I'm glad to read in the *Daily* that students are putting up the case against investment in South Africa.

Students control a lot of money in that the governments allocate so much for education which is in turn controlled by the students as individuals. Each one is paid this grant and if you put them all together that's a lot of money they influence.

"What we hope for from students, particularly students in Western countries like Canada and the United States, is that they use their influence politically since they are the leaders of tomorrow and they will have to deal with our children as an independent people."

If students said "alright, this is the money our parents pay in taxes and we don't want it invested in a bank that is investing in South Africa where people are being mercilessly killed and where the students are being discriminated against." This is a very important role which is well within the reach of each and every student in these countries.

Students can also support the liberation movement by asking the student movement in these countries to support the students of our oppressed country who leave and want to be educated. We feel that students can develop a relationship between projects, but the important thing is that they must use their political clout over these countries.

Daily: What kind of support has the white student movement in South Africa given the Black liberation struggle?

Mkwazi: There has always been the white students' movement — the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) —

which is non-racial on paper, but in reality is controlled by white liberals who call themselves 'progressives'. They support the liberation struggle as long as it is led by white leadership.

Back in 1976 during Soweto, some of them did support us, but the mass base did not.

The problem with politics in South Africa is that the white liberals and the white leftists, as they call themselves, do not have a mass base. The bulk of white students in South Africa are completely opposed to the struggles of our people.

One could not say that there are a very few elite students who have no following and who represent a very small minority that tries to support our struggle, but they don't have a mass base.

The mass of students are naive to the situation that exists in their own country.

Daily: Can Black South African students work against? This is a very important role which is gained nothing.

Even in 1976, when the students rose up against the system, they used non-violence as a rallying force and they called upon their parents to go out on strike and they called on the liberation movement to strike.

After they had been shot, some of them joined the liberation movement and today most of them are in our army.

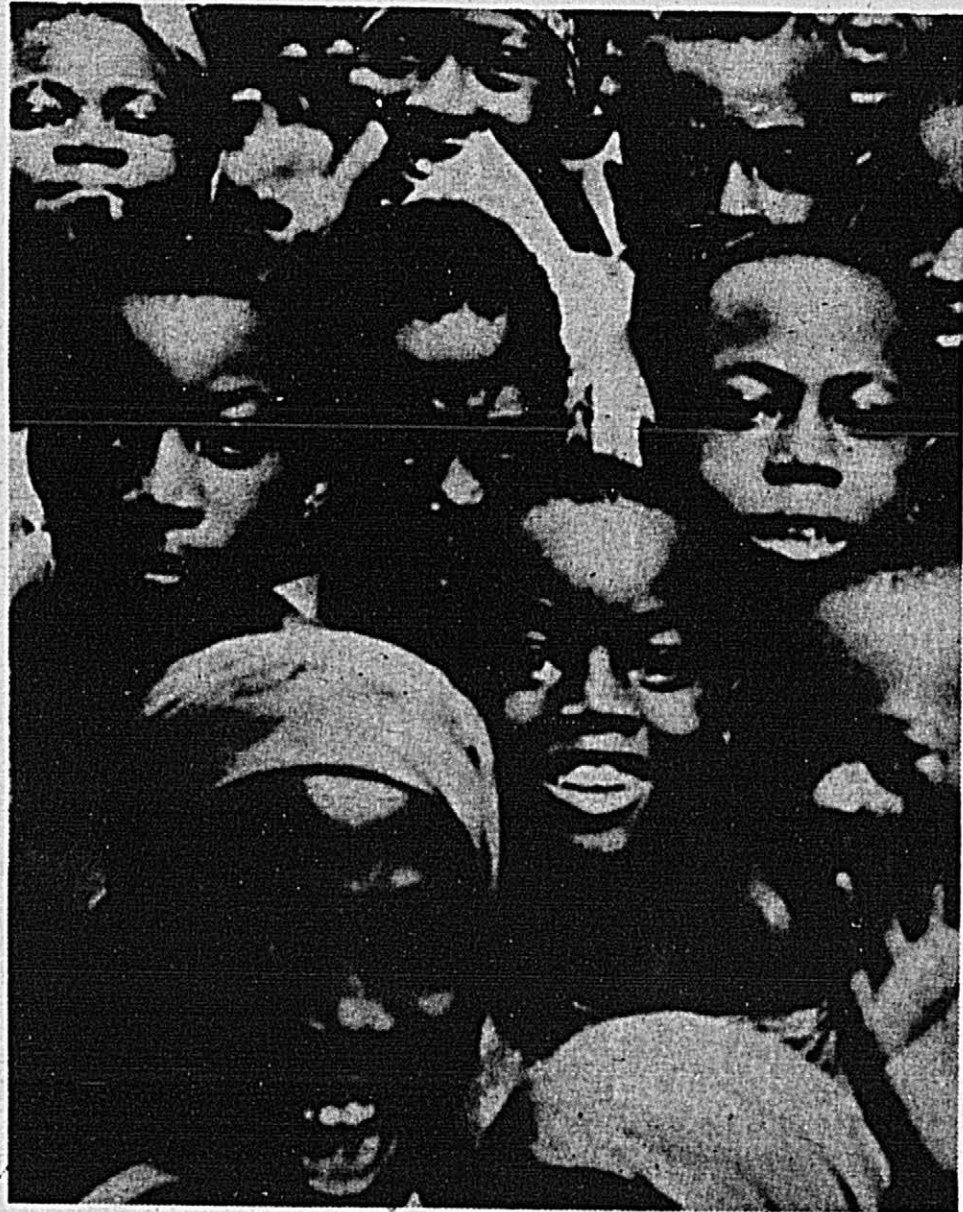
Daily: You keep referring to the inferior quality of education for Blacks in South Africa. How does this manifest itself in real terms?

Mkwazi: Fortunately I was a teacher myself and I taught for eight years under the Bantu educational system.

Black education is inferior because the government gives \$82 for an African child per year including salaries, books and materials, whereas the same government pays \$688 for a white child in school. Right from the onset the African child's education is inferior.

African students have less facilities and in classes every white teacher has a maximum of 19 students per class whereas the average for the African children is one teacher for every 49 students.

African students are also given inferior materials in mathematics and even history



Keke: After going through Soweto students realized they were being massacred by their white oppressors and that they should communicate with the leadership of the liberation movement.

It was at this point that it became clear to students that they could never fight the revolution on their own. They had to link up with the liberation movement and that has become clear to all of those who have since joined the PAC. They realized there was no other option when they tried marching non-violently and peacefully, but were killed mercilessly nonetheless by our white oppressors.

It was at this point that we realized that whenever action is taken it must be backed up by revolutionary violence.

Mkwazi: The students' struggle is still continuing inside the country.

In 1976 at Soweto it was mainly the Black South African students, but in 1980 for instance the eruption came from those people known as 'colored' or people of mixed blood. We regard them as Africans.

A lot of the schools have since closed and most of the teachers who sympathize with the national liberation movement have either been fired or imprisoned.

Nonetheless, the struggle is still going on. **Daily:** Here at McGill the campaign for divestment from companies which deal with South Africa has run into a great deal of opposition from the Board of Governors. They argue that investment in South Africa can be a liberalizing force. Do you think this argument is a valid one?

Mkwazi: No. It isn't true.

I think that what they would be saying if they were being honest is that they are earning more profit in South Africa than they can anywhere else.

While they say that the liberalizing effect of corporate investment will allow us to have more of a say in our own country it hasn't done it for the past 50 years or more, so why should we expect them to do it now?

In 1960, when the white regime was in trouble, the corporations merely withdrew their capital temporarily and when the regime was strong and in power again those companies re-invested.

This shows that the whole liberalization

"Students should also try to raise people's consciences by helping them to find out what the situation in South Africa really is in order not to be misled by the media."

argument is untrue. The argument that the African people will suffer because they will lose jobs simply isn't true. . . the fact of the matter is that the African people are suffering now.

The South Africa labor force is composed of 70 per cent Black labor and only 18 per cent white and yet the white people receive 64 per cent of the total income of the country. The Blacks meanwhile get only 36 per cent of the country's income.

You can tell your Board of Governors that money is there for the profit it makes and for South Africa to buy guns and other things for suppressing the indigenous people.

It's as simple as that and it doesn't take any businessman or Board of Governors to figure it out.

Student militancy reborn

by Peter Findlay

The role students have played in the political development of society has traditionally been a very important one. Even at institutions not known for their progressive movements, such as McGill, students have time and again stood at the forefront of social change.

Today, when the economic crisis of the Western capitalist nations appears to be deepening, students have once again been thrust onto the political agenda. The complacent days of the 70's would seem to be a thing of the past as students across Canada and Quebec have yet again surfaced as a political force of major importance.

During the 70's, when the post-Vietnam cynicism of North American youth reached its height, political analysts were quick to pronounce student activism dead. Basing their claims on the obvious decline in student militancy during the 70's, these analysts unabashedly proclaimed the days of student protest gone, replaced by a new found pragmatism and the desire not only to work within the system, but to actually control it. Following this line of reasoning, the students of the 1970's came to be known as the "Me generation", more concerned with themselves than with the influence they could exert on redirecting society towards the twin goals of social and economic equality.

Although this analysis held some truth for the 70's, as well as the 80's, student activism is by no stretch of the imagination dead. The student movement of the 80's is again gaining the momentum it lost in the complacent days of the 70's.

The same issues that were confronting students 15 years ago are as important as ever.

The same issues that were confronting students in universities 15 years ago are as important today as ever. At a time when educational cutbacks are the order of the day and the job market is shrinking as rapidly as the value of the dollar, the much talked about inward-looking student of the 70's is on the road to extinction.

As recently as last week McGill students took to the streets to protest the Parti Quebecois' newly found penchant for balanced budgets that will result in the loss of millions of dollars in educational funding for all Quebec universities. Included in the PQ's strategy of "good government" is the possibility of increased tuition.

In December of 1974 over 30,000 CEGEP students boycotted classes in opposition to the then Liberal provincial government's handling of student loans and bursaries. Although only a little over a thousand students participated in the McGill demonstration last week, the militancy of the student movement of yesteryear is resurfacing amidst a climate of growing economic insecurity. The student movement of today is rallying around questions as basic as the right to education and the role of government in providing badly needed social services to the public.

In the face of the systematic effort by both the provincial and federal governments to minimize expenditures in the public sector, students are fighting to preserve services once considered essential.

Weak in the face of the organized effort by the entire state apparatus to limit social service spending, students in the 1980's are turning to organized labor for support.

Earlier this month, McGill's social work students boycotted a day's classes in solidarity with the Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux's day of protest against government cutbacks in the public sector. Also in

November, McGill's students' council came out in favor of the right to strike in the public sector.

At a joint conference of Quebec's two student organizations — the Association Nationale des Etudiants Quebecois and the Regroupement des Associations Etudiants Universitaires — this term, student representatives from dozens of Quebec schools came out solidly in favor of the formation of a united front of students, labor and popular organizations to fight government cutbacks.

Obviously, students are making a statement that the fate of education in Quebec is inextricably bound up in the fate of the rest of the public sector. Implicit in the actions of students this year at McGill and in Quebec in general is the realization that they must organize in the face of the systematic withdrawal of government services in the public sector.

There seems little hope that students will remain as passive as they were in the seventies.

The direction the university has decided to take in terms of its social responsibility in general has also come under renewed scrutiny in the past few years.

In 1968 former *Daily* editor Mark Starowicz, commenting on a confrontation between students and the highest decision-making body at McGill — the Board of Governors — wrote, "the McGill administration, confined in its perspective to narrow student power plays, has specifically not included the public in its open-doors policy. There's still no way a taxpayer from St. Henri can come to see what decisions are or are not being made about McGill's involvement in, say, Montreal's social problems."

In 1968 students were demanding that McGill involve itself in issues concerning students and the university's broader responsibility to society and today these issues are just as important.

With the leadership of groups such as the South Africa Committee (SAC) and its campaign to get McGill to divest itself from companies with business links to South Africa, the student movement at McGill has persevered. As committed now to progressive social change as it was in the heydays of the 60's, the student movement of the 1980's has continued to concern itself with the role of the university in society.

The democratization of the university is just as important today as it was when student demonstrators occupied the political science department in the late 60's demanding student representation in the faculty

decision-making bodies. Although the efforts of students to participate in the running of the university have largely been dissipated through the co-optation of the leadership of the student movement at McGill, the struggle for increased student input into decision-making continues.

Rather than looking to representation within the system, the student activists of today have concentrated their efforts at bringing a combination of public and student pressure on those who run the university.

According to SAC chairperson Bill Wicken one of the major goals of the student movement at McGill today is to establish links between students and the community beyond the Roddick gates.

"The student activism of today at McGill is oriented towards building links with the other Quebec student associations, trade unions and the many community groups active in the Montreal area in the hope of bringing concerted pressure on the university administration and the government," said Wicken.

Although the student activists of the 1980's realize the need for student representation on university bodies, direct action is seen as the only sure way of guaranteeing that their voices be heard by university administrators.

As Wicken said, "Representation on administrative bodies is important, but decisions favorable to the student body won't be made until students exert direct action upon these decision-makers."

The realization that only direct action — whether it comes in the form of protest marches, sit-ins, or boycotts — will guarantee effective student input into the decision-making at McGill is accompanied by an awareness of the new limitations placed on society at a time of fiscal and budgetary uncertainty.

Perhaps more than anything else this realization — that society simply may not be able to keep up with the expectations and demands of its young people in the years to come — will shape the face of student activism in the future.

With the economic picture as bleak as that facing students today, there seems little hope that students will remain as passive and complacent as they were in the 70's.

As former *Daily* staffer Julien Sher wrote in 1975, at the height of the complacent 70's, "the future of campus activity has much less to do with the moods or ideas cooked up in some students' heads and much more to do with whether or not society can come across with the goods."

Nearly ten years later, the question of whether or not society can "come across with the goods" remains a burning one and the answer may well decide the fate of "born-again" student movements of tomorrow.



An upsurge in student activism: 1,000 students converge on René Levesque's Montreal offices on Friday, protesting cutbacks, marched



Little reaction to fee increases

by Nancy Kingsbury

dateline April 3, 1981 - Over two hundred students wearing paper bags on their heads gather in Carré St. Louis, loudly chanting, 'No way - we won't pay'.

Who were those masked men and women? The Montreal Lone Ranger Fan Club protesting increased prices at the box office?

Lone Ranger fans they were not. Rather, they were foreign students protesting the dramatic increase in differential fees for foreign students.

In late March last year, the Quebec government announced that non-Canadian student tuition would go up from \$1500 a year to \$2500 for 1981-82, and up to \$3500 in 1982-83 for continuing foreign students.

Incoming foreign students were faced with a whopping tuition bill of \$4100.

Response from the foreign community was swift. Committees against differential fees were quickly organized at McGill and Concordia. The protest was articulated in cries of 'too much, too fast'. The uproar was short-lived, however, appearing to die as the spring semesters came to an end, and with no change in provincial policy effected.

The foreign student community this year has had a lack of any organized response to the high differential fees.

Indeed, the statistics show little response to the higher differential fees - the percentage of American students at McGill has remained constant at 5.4% from last academic year to the current one - while the percentage of foreign students from countries other than the United States, has increased from 7.7% to 7.9%, according to J.P. Schuller of the Registrar's office.

Daily photo/Maria Morgan

Terror on Salvador campus

by Steve Yudin

In a country with a literacy rate of 40 per cent, the limited educational facilities there are indispensable. However, the military-civilian junta ruling El Salvador has found it necessary to close the state university and 600 other schools in order to quell rising opposition to the regime.

Since opposition to repression normally thrives on university campuses around the world, the junta has cracked down with brutal force upon campus dissidents. The General Association of Salvadorean University Students (AGEUS) has watched their university turn into a virtual concentration camp; the government has caused five million dollars damage to the facility, transforming it from one of learning to one of incarceration. While Quebec students protest for the right to better quality education, Salvadorean students are fighting for their lives.

More than 200 teachers have been assassinated by the army or right-wing death squads, some during classes, while thousands of others have fled to the countryside in fear. The offices of the national teacher's association (ANDES) have been bombed repeatedly and the directors have been arrested.

The situation for all the country's academics has worsened since the intensification of the guerilla war, and the school system has all but shut down. AGEUS and ANDES have appealed for international pressure to be exercised on the junta to reopen the university and withdraw their troops. They have also called for an end to the repression by the army and fascist groups, who have been responsible for indiscriminate killings of innocent civilians and children.

Salvador students have watched their university turn into a virtual concentration camp.

The attack on the national university is not unprecedented. On July 19, 1972 the autonomy of the university, recognized in the country's constitution, was abrogated when the armed forces occupied the campus and dismissed scores of professors for their political (democratic-progressive) views. Armed personnel policed the university site, arresting or detaining students at will in an attempt to transform the school into one solely for the privileged.

In late 1979, the junta's forces tried once again to control the university by systematically cutting the budget by two million dollars, attacking the freedom of expression, threatening the lives of the school's authorities (the rector was killed on October 30, 1980), and surrounding the site with armed troops.

Quebec students are rallying behind their counterparts in El Salvador, by attempting to raise \$100,000 in aid. The bulk of the funds is expected to be raised in a marathon tentatively scheduled for May, 1982.

The students have publicized the plight of Salvador's besieged academic community since the civil war began last year, culminating in an Ottawa protest against U.S. President Reagan, which drew thousands of demonstrators last March. Last May, nearly 200 supporters met at Laval University to develop a program of solidarity with the Salvadorean teachers and students. Since then, campus groups have sprung up around the province and joined with unions and provincial student organizations to invite representatives of the Revolutionary

Democratic Front (FDR) to speak on their armed struggle against the junta.

ANDES has received \$60,000 from the British Columbia Federation of Teachers and several international bodies have pledged similar support. A marathon held by the Baldwin Cartier school commission in Montreal raised \$45,000 last spring. Organizers of the upcoming marathon hope to surpass

these figures, but their main goal is to involve hundreds of people in the event and keep the issue in the public spotlight.

The attempt to pressure the Canadian government into condemning the regime has fallen short, and the solidarity committees are now concentrating their efforts in raising funds and popular support for the victimized Salvadoreans.



Producers :

Brian Topp Peter Findlay Brahm Pascal

Suzie Goldenberg Sarah Wells Wendy Jones

Steven Yudin Chris Cavanagh

GPG

o differential

Schuller added that there had been a 'small' change in the number of first year foreign students at McGill, but there had also been a 'sufficient retention of upper year and graduate level foreign students'.

'There will, perhaps, be more of a decrease in future years,' Schuller went on to say. 'I will be surprised if this doesn't eventually catch up with us,' he concluded.

Premier René Levesque probably would not be surprised though if the numbers of foreign students in Quebec remained constant despite the increase.

In a speech delivered at McGill last April, the premier said increased differential fees had been directed at the 'foreign money-bags' who came to Quebec to take advantage of the cheap(er) education here. These 'money-bags' could presumably afford any tuition rise.

The Quebec differential structure, is based on the rationale that non-residents do not support the cost of running a university with their tax dollars. The lack of support through taxes is compensated for in the higher differential fees.

This reasoning may also be used to explain the lack of organized student protest against the higher foreign tuition.

How has the increased differential fees affected the student activist movement?

It has had little effect in the sense that the differential fee increase has not become an issue among activists, including foreign student activists.

'Being a visitor in Canada, here on a student visa that can be revoked at any time, I have felt it appropriate to protest too strongly or too publicly against the foreign tuition hike,' said one foreign student who preferred to remain anonymous.

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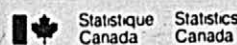
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Canada

Daily Sports

Hockey Redmen No. 1 in QUAA

by Elise Goldberg

-Yes, operator? I'd like to speak to the entire world please.

-Well, I suppose you'd call it a person to person call.

-Yes, I'd like everyone in the entire universe to know that the McGill Redmen hockey team is in first place in the QUAA. Is there some way you can arrange for that? Yes, I'll hold.

-Hello, world? Did you hear the big news? Yup, the Redmen are number one. About time, isn't it? You see, they won their fifth game in a row on Saturday night against l'Université de Laval. That was their sixth win overall, and no one else in the league has that many wins. But let me tell you the whole story...

The Redmen went ahead early in the game. It was at 2:16 in the first period and the Redmen had a powerplay. Mike Nelson passed the puck off to Steve Weatherbee in the slot. Weatherbee's shot caught Rouge et Or goalie Richard Dufour completely off guard and out of position and the Redmen were on the scoreboard.

Five minutes later, Tim Bossy broke away with the puck and skated straight down the middle of the ice towards goalie Dufour. Bossy began the wind up for a wrist shot but he was dragged down by a Laval defender. Although he was flat on the ice, Bossy managed to get a shot off anyway. This shot, to everyone's surprise (including Dufour's) put the Redmen ahead 2-0.

But this was a McGill-Laval match-up, typically a 'see-saw' battle. The Rouge et Or got their first goal at 8:34 when André Blanchette blasted a shot that caught the net just beneath the crowbar. Blanchette's shot came right after the faceoff and took Redmen goalie Danny Gubiani completely by surprise.

Laval then tied the score at 2:27 of the second period. Again the goal was off the faceoff, this time a powerplay goal by Simon Gagné. McGill went ahead 3-2 less than a minute later when the forward line of Pat Shannon, Dave Ducharme and Iain Verigin did their utmost to keep pressure on the Rouge et Or net. Verigin finally scored, rebounding one of Ducharme's several at-

tempts from point blank range.

Midway through the period, Laval tied the score once more. Again it was a powerplay situation. Rouge et Or defenceman Régis Vallières shot from the point, forcing Gubiani to dive for the puck. Pierre Daigneault grabbed the rebound and flipped it into the net over Gubiani. At 13:29, the Redmen finished off the scoring for the second period and broke the tie permanently. Bossy, stickhandling in the Rouge et Or end, skated around the Laval net and passed the puck off to Gilles Hudon in the slot. The goalie expected the QUAA's second leading scorer to take a shot. Instead, Hudon passed off to Carl Bastien Bastien, standing at the edge of the crease, backhanded the puck past Dufour.

The Redmen now led the game 4-3, however no single goal lead is ever secure in the game of hockey.

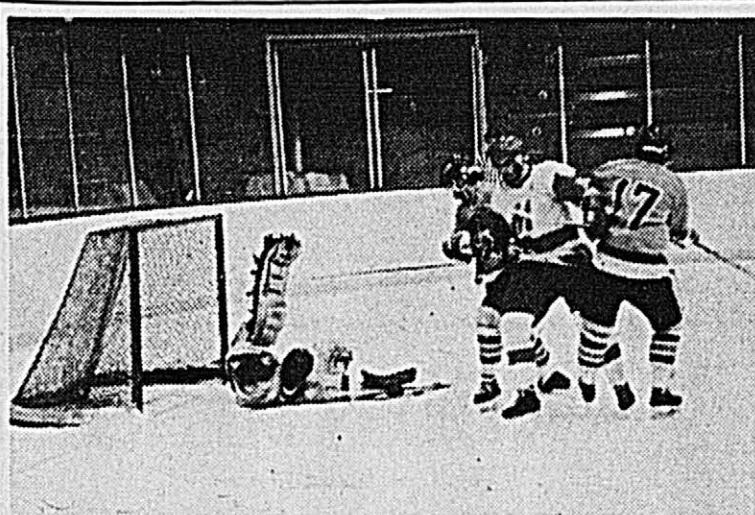
The third period remained scoreless but with 39 seconds left in the game and the faceoff in the McGill end, Laval pulled their goalie to gain a one skater advantage. What ensued was almost 30 seconds of pressure on the McGill net.

But while Laval tried to set up a play, Fraser Gamble knocked the puck away and Hudon pushed it out of the zone and down the ice. Bossy chased after it with a Laval skater on his tail. Bossy retrieved the puck and flipped it into the empty net with just ten seconds remaining in the game. This gave McGill the game and control over first place in the QUAA.

After the game, Bossy, who had two goals and one assist, said: "I felt everything coming together..." Bossy added that in the last few games Gubiani's goaltending has been part of the reason for this cohesiveness.

"He's not only kicking shots out, he's also covering up on rebounds and that's really helped us a lot," he said.

-So world, did you catch all that? The Redmen hockey team is in first place. Hard to believe? Well, it's not so hard once you've seen them play. Why don't you drop by McConnell Winter Stadium and watch them take on the sixth place Bishop's Gaiters, Saturday at 1:30. After all, these phone calls can get pretty expensive.



Boucher: Open mouth

by Elise Goldberg

The question: Mister Boucher, now that you've lost to the McGill Redmen, are you going to resign like you said you would at the International University Cup Tournament?

The Answer: Can't you see I'm trying to eat my words gracefully? So I put my feet in my mouth. You know the old saying: "To err is human, to forgive Divine."

In case you don't know the story behind all this, let me explain. Trois Rivières Patriotes coach Michel Boucher was interviewed on French-language television between periods of a game at the International University Cup Tournament in early November. That was after les Patriotes had beaten the Redmen 8-0 in QUAA competition and 6-3 in the first round of the tournament. Boucher, probably for lack of anything better to say, stated that if the Redmen beat him this season, he's resign.

Well, Friday night the Redmen had their chance for revenge, as they faced UQTR for the second time this season in a QUAA league game. And they beat les Patriotes 4-2, extending their winning streak to four games.

Boucher had said enough to get the Redmen fired up. They jumped to a 2-0 lead in the first period on two goals by rookie centre Fraser Gamble. Both goals were scored from about the same place in the slot. The first was on a rebound of a shot by Bradfield, the second, a rebound of a shot by Pat Chiasson.

McGill extended its lead in the second period to 3-0. It was a powerplay for the Redmen - faceoff in les Patriotes' end. Gilles Hudon won the draw for the Red and White, and passed it back to a waiting forward Carl Bastien just below the top of the circle. Bastien then drove the puck past the outstretched stickhand of UQTR goalie Serge Caron.

Later in the period, at 16:05, Trois Rivières got its first goal, on a powerplay. François Bellerose (last year's second leading scorer in the QUAA) was beautifully set up by rookie André Carlos (presently the QUAA's leading scorer) and Daniel Milot. Bellerose, an excellent skater and goal scorer, had Redmen goalie Danny Gubiani completely fooled on the play.

Les Patriotes cut the lead to 3-2

felt this was "a nerve-wracking game," is also on a four-game winning streak.

"We were able to work our systems better than they could," observed assistant coach John Atto. "They played a lot more aggressively than they did before. We just had a lot more intensity."

But what was the motivation for that terrific intensity? "Coach Tyler put a thing in the locker room with a list of five points on it of what we had to do in the game," explained Ducharme. "The last point was about making Boucher eat his words, and we went out there and did it."

The Redmen have, as defenceman Yves Beaucage put it, "gotten into the habit of winning. We won't accept defeat any more."

and this is certainly causing some rumblings in the QUAA. For the first time in anyone's memory, Concordia Stinger coach Paul Arseneault came to watch the Redmen play. Do you think he's getting a trifle nervous? At least now he may restrain from saying he'll slash his wrists if the Redmen beat him.

Well mister Boucher, next time you'll think before you speak. And for now, all McGill has to say to you is, Redmen 4, UQTR 2. Case closed.

XMAS ADS

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**FRIDAY, NOV. 27th, 1981
3 p.m.**

NATIVE DINNER

A MicMac Dinner will be held at McGill Newman Centre, 3480 Peel, which will include a general assembly of Native Students for the purpose of electing executive for this year.

This will take place on

November 27, 1981 at 6:30 P.M.

Everyone welcome

For further information, please call 392-6711.



Today

Community McGill
We need staff to work in the reference centre of Community McGill. For info come to our office, union room 408.

Spanish tertulia
Interested in speaking Spanish? Come to the Spanish lounge (Bronfman 697) for the Spanish tertulia and enjoy 2 hours of conversation in Spanish (from 3 to 5) with students of the Spanish department. Vengan todos.

Don't miss the Spanish students' Association bake sale in the lobby of the Bronfman Building from 9:00 a.m. on. Nuestros pasteles son deliciosos.

McGill Film Society
Presents "The Great Train Robbery" with Sean Connery and Donald Sutherland at 8:00 p.m. in Frank Dawson Adams auditorium. Admission is \$1.25 at the door.

McGill Investment Assoc.
There will be a general meeting at 6:00 p.m. in Union rooms 301-302.

Structural review ctf
Everyone is invited to the first open meeting of the committee to review Students' Society structures (executive committee, managerial staff, representation, etc.) and recommend changes. Verbal or written presentations are encouraged. What problems do you see with the present structure? What changes do you propose? We want your input. Union room 310 at 8:00 p.m.

Faculty of music
Student recital: Shostakovich (concerto for two pianos); Bartok (improvisations for piano); Rachmaninov (variations on a theme by Corelli); Beethoven (Trio for piano, violin, & cello), 5:00 p.m.

McGill concert band. Director Richard Lawton; guest conductor: Brian Sexton (3 idiosyncrasies); arrangements of Beethoven, Pachelbel, Ives, Verdi, von Weber, 8:30 p.m., Pollack Music Hall. Free.

Environmental Film Series
1p.m. in Burnside Hall, room 23. Bring your lunch. "The Rusting World": an animated look at development and pollution. "That's the Price": an investigation of the industrial development and the consequences (coal mining).

Liberal McGill
General meeting at 5:00 p.m. sharp in Union room 310.
The today column
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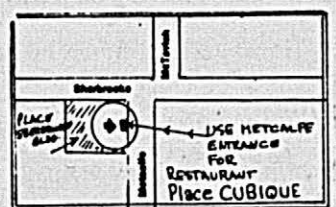
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The McGill Daily

QUOTE OF THE DAY
 'So foul a sky clears not without a storm'
 Shakespeare

The Daily prevails

As fate (and other fickle individuals) would have it, the newspaper, not the news, has received the most critical attention from the *Dailystaff* in this first semester of the *Daily's* 71st year. When we last left the *Daily* in this column, the staff was awed by a splendid sunrise after a memorable night of production on Nun's Island. Meanwhile, the Students' Society -- to the naked eye -- was seeking ways to ameliorate the *Daily's* situation in an untenable contract with SST Typesetting.

It is with no small measure of satisfaction that we announce that as of today, SST Typesetting, like smallpox, is history as far as we're concerned. The Students' Society freed the hostage *Dailylast* Friday after intense negotiations with SST; in so doing it paved the way for the *Daily's* second coming as an autonomous newspaper.

Many readers are by now familiar with the *Daily's* tales of despair on production nights, the lost issues and the lost sleep. Two *Daily's* were scrapped because of production foul-ups at our former typesetter. As well, last Thursday and Friday's editions never made it to the stands on account of the typesetters inability to produce the *Daily* according to the terms of the contract. Those two nights and a number of others inevitably did SST in.

Our spotty production record this semester has prompted an unsanctioned 'Rename the Daily' contest. The McGill *Daylate*, the McGill *Twice a week*, and even the McGill *Manana* are suggestions we'd rather not hear. Unfortunately, the *Daily* may never publish every day of the semester; our financial trousers just won't get over the extra bulge of 120 issues. Last year we published 100 times and this year we are scheduled to publish only 94 issues. Yes, Virginia, cutbacks have hit the *Daily* too.

A number of unanswered questions remain, the most important one being, Why did the Students' Society have to help the *Daily* get out of a typesetting contract if McGill students voted for an autonomous *Daily* last spring? The whole SST chapter in *Daily* history, especially since last September, is instructive for the *Daily* and the Society; the *Daily* and the Students' Society must forever be separate.

The break between the autonomous *Daily* and the Society wasn't as clean as it should have been, the Society finding it difficult to say goodbye after such an enduring and oft-times emotional relationship. The bonds between the two are of a financial and contractual nature. The *Daily* had to negotiate a letter of agreement with the Society for roomspace, receivables and other pertinent details. For its part the Society had committed the *Daily* in 1980 to a contract with the new SST Typesetting in Point St. Charles to typeset the newspaper until June 1982. In our eyes the case for autonomy has been proven over and over again in the recent SST-Society-Daily imbroglio.

The core issue is the separation of press from government and therein lies the rub, that the Society's interests and the *Daily's* interests are so divergent as to make the two a terribly incompatible couple.

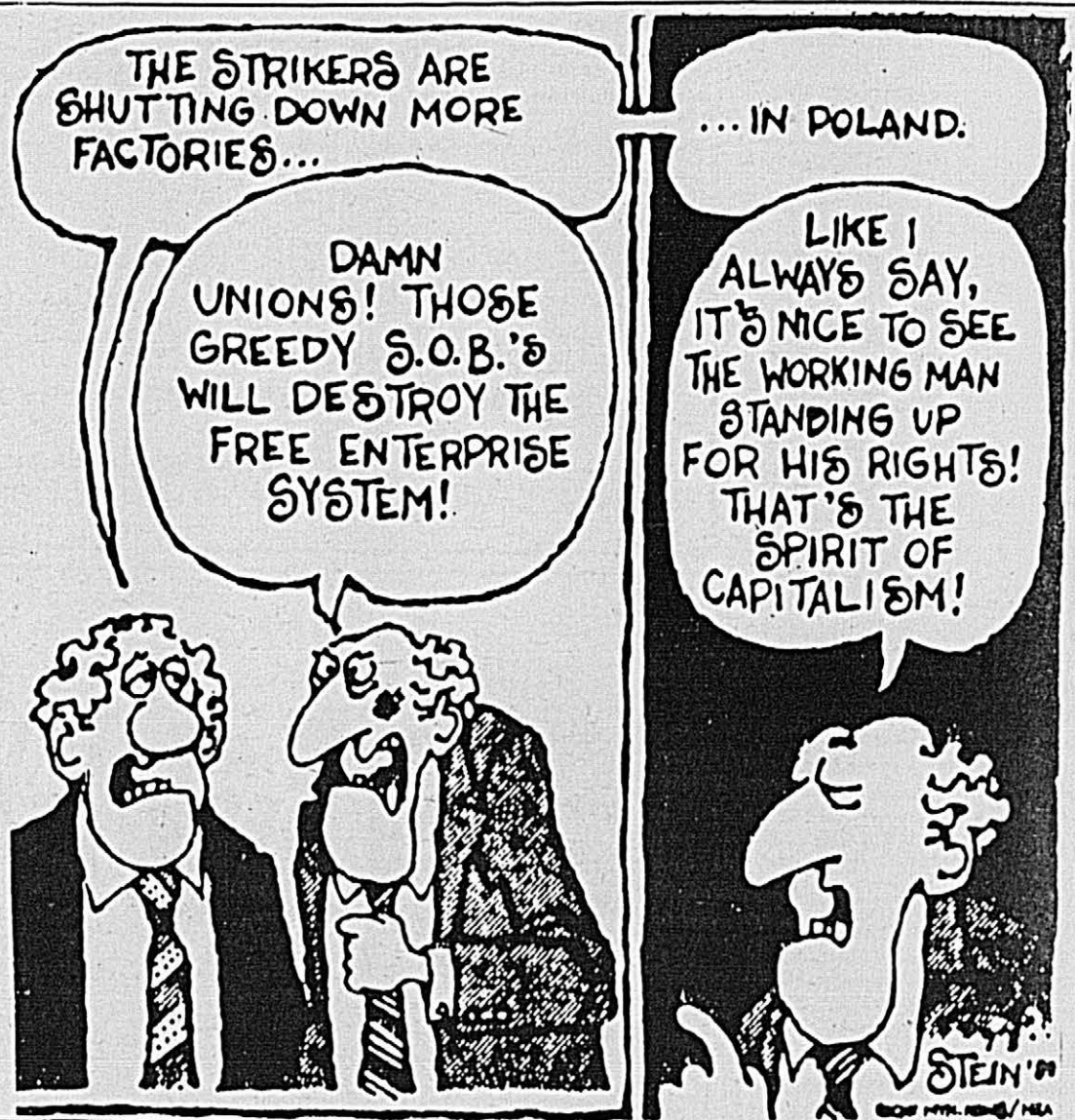
When the Society sold its SST typesetting shop to the Point the *Daily* did not go along bearing peace offerings. The Society was desperate at the time to recoup the shop's losses and saw their chance in an expanding entrepreneur in Point St. Charles. The Society has had to wait on payments for the equipment it sold in 1980 to the new SST. Thus it was placed in a position of trading its financial good for the *Daily's* good when it appeared the *Daily* was in dire straits production-wise in early October. Inexplicably and thankfully, the Society went the *Daily's* way; chances are the Society may not lose anything in the bargain.

The *Daily's* longterm plans with autonomy have been to set up an in-house typesetting shop. That shop should be in operation by Christmas; the future, clearly, belongs to us.

The typesetting affair augurs well for the fledgling Daily Publications Society, its staff and readership. After one and a half years as a prisoner in a contract we wanted no part of, the last ties, often the ties that blinded, have been loosed.

On the other side of New Year's the *Daily* staff will finally be taking one eye of its navel and casting both eyes rather critically on the world around us. The news is rarely good when the *Daily* itself is news. Especially when these days demand the *Daily*.

The Editorial Board



Points of Law

How to Obtain Canadian Citizenship

A person may apply for Canadian citizenship if he has lived in Canada for at least 3 years, speaks English or French and has a good knowledge of the history, geography and political institutions of Canada.

What are the advantages to having Canadian citizenship? In contrast to merely being a Canadian resident, a Canadian citizen may,

1. vote and run in Canadian elections,
2. obtain a Canadian passport, permitting the person to re-enter Canada freely after a stay abroad. A Canadian citizen can also avail himself of Canadian consular services while he is outside of Canada,
3. may own certain property and commercial enterprises,
4. become an active member of certain professions,
5. have priority regarding certain types of employment and benefit from different forms of aid such as bursaries.

Also, one must not forget that a Canadian citizen may visit the United States without first obtaining a visa.

Once you have obtained Canadian citizenship, you acquire the same rights as a citizen born in Canada.

It may happen that upon obtaining Canadian citizenship, one loses the citizenship of one's country of origin. It is wise to consult the authorities of the country concerned before becoming a Canadian citizen.

Let us look more closely at the

conditions required for obtaining Canadian citizenship.

First, the applicant must be at least 18 years of age. If the person is younger, the application must be made by a parent or guardian.

The person must have been admitted legally into Canada with a view to living here permanently. Before applying, the person must have lived in Canada 3 of the 4 years immediately preceding the application.

If you were a visitor or student before acquiring landed immigrant status, half of the time spent in Canada as a visitor or student is included in the 3 year residency requirement.

A sufficient knowledge of one of the two official languages is also required.

Citizenship will not be granted in cases which would constitute a threat to the security of the state

nor if it would be contrary to public order.

In practical terms, you may apply for Canadian citizenship at any time. In Montreal, this may be done at the office of the Citizenship Court at 5167 Jean Talon Street East. You must provide a birth certificate, proof of the date you entered Canada, 2 photographs of yourself and \$15.

After having filled your application and the above-mentioned documents, you will be called before a judge of the Citizenship Court who will make the necessary verifications. If you comply with all the requirements, you will be called back to the Court to receive your certificate at a public ceremony.

For more information please contact the McGill Campus Legal Aid Clinic, located in room B-20 of the Union Building, tel: 392-8918. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Letters

To the Daily:
An open letter to the Residence Council of Gardner Hall:

Since your Leader finds it impossible to read my letter of resignation, I find it necessary to explain my actions so that the situation might be cleared up.

To begin with, I couldn't care less if you were to impeach or censure me. I am no longer one of your ranks no matter what you do to me. While I was Secretary, I did what was required of me. I do regret that I resigned so early after having been elected, but I am not here to please only you. There is one person, however, that I must please; and that is myself.

Secondly, I could no longer tolerate the antics of your president. His tactics were neither official nor reasonable. I do not put Council business above personal affairs. Unfortunately, this did not sit well with Him.

Thirdly, I have found other interests, and I discovered that it would be impossible to divide my time between the two. Therefore, I had to choose, asking myself, "Which is more satisfying? Which is more important?" With its petty bickering and infighting, Council sat low on my list of priorities. I'm not saying that all the members of Council are like that; He knows who He is. I could no longer play the role of Mercury for Him.

Lastly, I did not resign *ensemble*. We happened to decide together that we could no longer stand to be on Council; for her reasons, and I for my own separate reasons.

Council, theoretically, is a good, useful concept. However, in practice, it — at least in Gardner Hall — never seems to get off the ground. The Staff of Gardner Hall is barely allowed to breathe under the present regime. Perhaps if interaction were allowed, instead of discouraged, by Council, more things could be accomplished. But until this stranglehold is loosed, or abolished, the present situation will reign supreme. Instead of abolition of the Staff, perhaps the residents should ask themselves if they truly need a Council like the one currently in power.

Gregg Gibbons

To the Daily:

In a letter in Monday's *Daily*, Peter A. Bethlenfalvy criticizes a *Daily* editorial on Disarmament (Disarm and Live, November 10) and says he believes disarmament is "not the right solution to the nuclear problem."

Mr. Bethlenfalvy says that Canada is in no position to put economic leverage on the United States, that if "middle-powers" like Canada disarm, they will just shift more power to the superpowers, and that the decision to assemble the neutron bomb was a "step to protect against possible threats to (young Europeans') security"

As an individual concerned with disarmament, and most particularly Canada's role, I would like to point out some serious errors on the part of Mr. Bethlenfalvy, particularly since they appear, from my experience on campus, to reflect widely-held misconceptions of McGill students.

As far as the neutron bomb is concerned, without going into elaborate detail, it is one of the most dangerous weapons ever devised. Basically a small fission bomb, it kills primarily with radiation rather than blast, unlike ordinary nuclear bombs. It is thus said to be particularly suited for use against a Soviet invasion of Western Europe, because it would supposedly kill the tank crews with radiation, yet not have enough blast to damage nearby cities.

Several knowledgeable critics have pointed out the fundamental flaws in this logic. To quote only two sources, Herbert Scoville, formerly a high-level official in the U.S. Defence Department has written that because the neutron bomb is a "small" weapon it will have to be used by the thousands if at all. Thus "since 100 to

10,000 such weapons might be used in a European conflict, the population of 3,000 to 30,000 square miles might be affected," (i.e., possible most of western Europe.)

"The neutron bomb is designed to make it a little more credible that Western leaders would initiate the use of nuclear weapons. In reality, it will also make it more likely that Europe and probably the United States and the Soviet Union will be destroyed in a nuclear catastrophe." (N.Y. Times, August 26, 81)

An article in the May 1978 issue of *Scientific American* explained that neutron bomb is a "particularly dangerous weapon insofar as it might mislead anyone into believing that its deployment would make it possible for nuclear warfare to be safely limited and tightly controlled. In this sense its very deployment could lower the (nuclear) threshold." (Fred M. Kaplan, "Enhanced Radiation Weapons")

As to Canada's economic leverage on the United States, it is a simple fact that Canada is their leading partner in trade, and is a supplier of numerous vital raw materials, including hydro power and natural gas, and is a tremendous source of profits for American branch plants. We have only to look at the furor created in the U.S. by Canada's desire to own half its petroleum industry to realize our potential leverage.

Finally, and most importantly, as to the role of Canada and other middle powers in promoting disarmament, it is not a question of "diverting more power to the super-powers" as Mr. Bethlenfalvy fears, but rather of taking a firm stand and refusing to be accomplices to satanic nuclear schemes. Canada, to cite but two examples, actually makes the launchers for those same neutron bombs you just read about, and allows the use to store nuclear weapons on our territory.

In Europe, the scheduled deployment of several hundred new American missiles has brought hundreds of thousands into the streets in a call for a "nuclear-free zone" or "zone of peace" on that continent and it may well be the united voice of the people of the "middle powers" that prevents the deployment.

In Canada, too, especially since Reagan's election, there has been an increasing call for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone. Mr. Bethlenfalvy says he supports the SALT process, so his heart must be in the right place. As a member of Project Ploughshares McGill, a group that supports the campaign for a nuclear-free Canada, I cordially invite him and anyone else concerned about Canada's role in the arms race to visit one of our literature tables, come to one of our meetings or events and to help us protest, and god willing, survive.

Richard Goldman BCL I
Project Ploughshares McGill

To the Daily:

Reply to Joan DeBardeleben re: Course Evaluation

I wish to correct some of the misunderstandings evident in Prof. DeBardeleben's letter of November 10.

First of all, she is trying to determine at what point breakdowns occur in the process of course evaluation. This is a very simple determination to make. The blame for breakdowns can often be put on the shoulders of the liaisons between the department and the course evaluation committee — meaning the student departmental representatives. This is not true in most departments, for which the evaluations were deemed adequate and no complaints were received. However, in the case of the political science department, their volunteer, Mimi Bick, is at the root of the problems that torment Prof. DeBardeleben.

I will attempt to clarify and cover each of Prof. DeBardeleben's points in order. She has been misinformed with regard to the process of verification. All departments were given at least two days to complete this task. If a period of a week or longer were allotted, printing would have been delayed and the guides would not have arrived in time for

registration. However, two days far exceeds the "few hours" quoted by Prof. DeBardeleben. Extensions were granted to all departments who requested them. If the office staff in the political science department left this task until it was almost due, it is not our responsibility. Prof. DeBardeleben also criticizes the amount of detail required by verification. If we demanded more than cursory verification most departments would refuse to take the responsibility, because only the professor can point out minor details and many are not easily contacted in the month of June. Most departments took it upon themselves to see that all aspects of the evaluations were accurate. For example, the chairmen of some departments, such as art history became personally involved and in the anthropology department the evaluations were xeroxed for all the professors so that they could make their own comments on the evaluations. This was what we hoped for and was quite successful. However, we cannot presume to tell the departments how to run this verification. The covering letter that accompanied the verification package explained that a responsible person in the department, presumably the chairman or administrative assistant, should check the evaluations. We would have loved to send each of the professors their own copy for verification but, we had neither the time nor the money to pay for xeroxing.

As for sufficient notification, student departmental representatives were told at our meetings during the winter that verification in the departments was to be done. Whether or not this information was relayed cannot be determined. However, in the case of the political science department it definitely was not, as their representative did not see fit to attend the meetings nor send a proxy.

Please be advised that there was no implication that the departments or professors were in anyway responsible for the loss of any evaluations, especially Soviet politics and European politics. The representative lost track of them and did not hand them in. She discovered this after the guide was sent to the printers. Perhaps she should be contacted for the cards. The only suggestion was that if the computer cards were deposited somewhere in the department for safe keeping rather than being brought to a student's home, the chances of losing them might be reduced.

Prof. DeBardeleben kindly suggests that we use our student representatives as liaisons to determine which evaluations should be repeated because the course was to be offered this year. This is a brilliant idea, in fact, we came up with this one ourselves. A simple form letter was typed up and sent out with fill in the blanks, so that replying would be easy. However, only one was returned and that was with the help of Mike Duckett our representative from the history department.

I agree fully with Prof. DeBardeleben that if course evaluation is to remain a student procedure, then the organizing or governmental bodies of the students must take initiative. However, it is my contention that student course evaluation is dying at McGill. It is very difficult to get student volunteers from the departments. Course evaluations is not a glamour job like organizing parties, nor is it very little work like sitting on committees. It requires someone who is willing to work to make course evaluation successful, although most representatives deserve a great deal of credit for getting the evaluations done, some did not fully complete their tasks.

Each year after the course evaluation guides are completed, there are complaints to discredit it. However, in my estimation, the guide, despite opposition to it, has vastly improved. Should Prof. DeBardeleben wish to discuss the intricacies of course evaluation I would be happy to spend the time with her. (I can be contacted through the history department.)

Anne MacLennan
History MA2

To the Daily:

Following the federal budget of November 12, and recent statements from the government of Quebec, it should be clear to all students that education cutbacks are inevitable. The only remaining question is the extent of those cutbacks. Therefore, the most that can be expected from the anti-cutbacks movement is a reduction in the scale of cuts. The protests are a mere holding action that will have to be repeated year after year as new cuts are proposed, protests organized and compromises agreed upon. The inevitable trend will continue towards less and less spending in education.

However, this underinvestment in higher education need not happen if we ourselves accept the responsibility of paying for our education. This means accepting the fact that society does not owe us a university education and realizing that education is a benefit that we must be prepared to pay for. We cannot demand that the average taxpayer, the shop assistant at Eaton's or the local garage mechanic, subsidize our education while at the same time affirming a right to keep all the benefits resulting from that subsidization. By simply protesting cutbacks, our representatives are in the hypocritical position of posing as defenders of social justice while in reality they are demanding a free ride on the backs of the taxpayers.

The current protest movement puts students in the disgraceful position of competing with the truly needy in society for whatever scraps of assistance the government is willing to hand out. In a very real way, concessions that we get from the government will be diverted away from the beneficiaries of the social services; the old, the poor, the homeless and the unemployed. Yet our representatives have the arrogance to say that, not only do we have a better claim to assistance but that we cannot be asked to repay that assistance when we begin to earn salaries that will directly reflect the benefit of such handouts.

There is an alternative. Universities should be free to charge fees that accurately reflect the cost of services provided. The government, instead of funding the universities, should advance financial assistance to each student. This assistance could be recovered in the form of an income tax surcharge, eliminating the possibility of a newly graduated student declaring bankruptcy to avoid paying for his education. Such a scheme could be self-financing within a matter of years. Students would have a direct interest in the efficiency of the university and in the relationship between the cost and value of the services offered by the university. The inefficiency of blanket government funding would be eliminated as funds would automatically be channelled into courses that students themselves felt worthwhile. Instead of a government bureaucrat deciding that "Advanced Basket Weaving" was a course suitable for taxpayer subsidization, the voice of the student consumer would be heard. If a course was clearly overpriced, if it represented a waste of the education dollar, it would not be supported. It suggests that the sum of the individual decisions made by students in this way would be a more accurate guide to what is worthwhile in education than a decision taken by a single bureaucrat in Quebec City or Ottawa.

The time has come for students to take control of, and responsibility for, their education. Protesting cutbacks is not a solution but an ill-conceived reaction to a clear crisis in higher education. If our representatives refuse to address themselves to the long-term problem and continue to preach their parasitical "give me something for nothing" doctrine, they should be replaced. I personally fail to see the morality of placing the burden of my education on the backs of already overburdened taxpayers.

Peter Kirby
B.C.L. 2
Faculty of Law

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